PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS IN ST. LOUIS.

Revs. Dickey, Mckibben, Fisher and McEwan Prominent Candidates for Moderator.

SAMPLE'S SERMON

POINTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF THE RETIRING MODERATOR.

Problems Before the Church and How to Solve Them-The Creed Revision Question Foremost.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16 .- The Presbyterian General Assembly will convene tomorrow forenoon at 11 o'clock and the first important business to be transacted after the presentation of credentials will be the election of a moderator for which position there are a number of candidates. Those most prominently mentioned are the Rev. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia; the Rev. William McKibben, of Cincinnati; the Rev. Dr. D. W. Fisher, of Indian, and the Rev. Dr. W. L. McEwan, of Pittsburg.

One important item of business which will claim the attention of the assembly will be the election of a permanent clerk. For that office the names of Dr. Ralston Smith, of New York; Dr. C. S. McClellan, of Pittsburg; Dr. B. F. Gemmill, of Creston, Pa.; Dr. Henry Branch, of Ellicott City, Md., are from the East and the central West has as candidate Rev. John H. Miller, D.D., of Nevada, Mo., the stated clerk of the Synod of Missouri. Delegates came in large numbers to-day.

assembly that of the revision of the creed by leading representatives of the church that definite action upon these petitions will take place. The assembly will remain in session twelve days.

RETIRING MODERATOR'S ADDRESS.

Points from the Sermon Rev. Dr. Sample Will Deliver To-Day.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.-Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, the retiring moderator, will deliver his sermon to-morrow at the opening

"Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."-Exodus xiv. 15. In speaking of the progress of Christianhe will say: "In 1800 our own church ad 189 ministers, 449 churches, 20,000 comnunicants and contributed \$2,500 to benevolent objects. At present we have 7,312 minsters, 7,657 churches, 983,917, or nearly a on, communicants, and during 1899 contributed to benevolence \$3,630,637. To limit our view to the last decade we observe significant fact that during the year 1394, in which the church was occupied with two important ecclesiastical trials, there occurred the greatest number of additions on confession of faith in the entire distory of the denomination. The year following, publicity having been given to doctrinal errors and confidence in the essentials of Christianity having been weakened, there set in a period of spiritual decline Yet the net increases of our church in 1899 was about 9,000, that of the Congregationa Church being about 2,400, while the Methodist Episcopal Church North had a net loss of 3,700. In later years in a great majority of the Christian denominations there has been, so far as indicated by conversions, a marked religious decline, and for this condition some general, not local,

cause must be assigned. 'Here let it be observed that divisions in our church have never resulted solely from doctrinal differences, but mainly from opposing views of administration or questions of national government. This fact indicates the prevailing and steadfast eyalty of our church to its doctrinal stan-

general survey must suffice. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the past. We are what it has made us. Victor Hugo facetiously recognized an important principle when he said: 'If you would be virtuous educate your ancestors.

"At present-not an exceptional experience-serious barriers obstruct our advance. Our environment is analogous to that of Israel at the Red sea. Mountains wall us in, floods separate us from the land we seek and enemies attempt to deflect our course. Plety is filled with alarms. Fear veils its face, wet with tears. Only hope, wrapt in the radiance of Jehovah's mise and leaning on omnipotent grace, scerns victory a little way on and hears the paeans of a conquering host.

Problems Before the Church.

"Notice some of the problems that confront us. Let us begin where we stand: "First-The problem of the city. The centralization of population, rapidly advancing, has been a marked feature of this century. One hundred years ago 3 per cent. of our population was urban, now nearly 30 per cent. The problem of the city has raised anxious inquiries which no statesman or jurist can answer. Though piety furnishes its most illustrious examples in great cities and the most potential spiritual agencies for good, yet this congestion of ulation is a serious evil. Vice is sure to imulate vice, and crime begets crime. Here we find general moral corruption; the dolatry of wealth, devotion to sinful pleasure, wickedness in high places, the beastliness of open impurity, closeted skeletons of virtue, every shameless form of iniquity, and absolute indifference to all woe, save its own. This plethora of cities violates a fundamental law of social life. The Anglo-Saxon race obtained its vigor in open fields and among growing harvests. National morality put on strength where tempta-

tions were fewer, and nature, with its

peaceful sky and canopy of stars, led human thought beyond the visible heaven. "Second-The problem of intemperance, most appalling in great cities, still waits a solution. The drink habit is less general than it was a century ago; a healthful sentiment has restrained it and won a multitude to sobriety; but untold misery remains. Drunkenness impoverishes labor, desolates homes, darkens all the prospects of earthly existence and unending years. It consumes more substance than is received by all charities, by home and foreign evangelization, by the whole church of the living God. It destroys more lives than plague and famine and war combined One hundred thousand drunkards annually stagger across the sand hills of a desert life to where the earthquake digs their graves, and then die as brutes die, who might have won the world's laurels and worn eternal crowns. Meanwhile we seem as poweriess to stop this sad procession as to arrest Niagara at its flood. Moreover, liquor interests dominate legislatures, corrupt courts, bribe executives, debauch rulers, descrate the Sabbath, and turn many away from the house of prayer. Just now the traffic in intoxicants, as in Manila, Havana, Porto Rico and Alaska misrepresents Christian civilization, and sets the world's salvation far down the years. "Third-Another problem demands solution. The most thoroughly organized hierarchy in the world. Rome excepted

hides among the mountain ranges of Utah. builds its harems in secluded valleys, pollutes the virgin soil, defies the government which would suppress its crime, seeks to establish an empire of its own, and sends tts missionaries throughout the civilized world to delude the ignorant and entrap the unwary. This is satan's masterplece, and one of the darkest blots on civilization the ages have known.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

"Fourth-Another question. Yonder it Hes, in our beautiful Southland. It is a condition for which generations gone and ourselves are responsible. Eight millions of our population belong to the colored race, 80 per cent. of whom have been born since slavery ceased to exist. Among them are eminent Christians and loyal citizens, some

ethics that ever diverted souls from God

our feet; no girdling mountains, no gleaming stars; no disease, infirmity or death. "Sixth-The increasing desecration of the Lord's day presents a serious problem. The Sabbath is imperiled by a growing tendency to secularize it, to neglect its religious privileges, to substitute the vulgarities of the Sunday press for communion with higher and sweeter themes, to devote its sacred hours to travel, to excursions of pleasure, and to mere social functions. If this memorial of Christ's resurrection were banished, whatever of Christianity might remain would hide in mountain fastness, or in crypts of deserted temples, and the race, dominated by infidelity, despotic rule, and the prince of darkthe earth, nursing the impatient earth-

RATIONALISM. "Seventh-Still another problem is assoclated with the rationalism of the age. and dirt, and smites the trembling shore. centers of theological thought, it is doing extends, religious experience loses in depth and in power; revivals are few or unknown; worldliness increases; symbolism gains ground, and formal ceremonies impair spiritual worship. Babylon with its silence and chains may become the heritage of many, or a general spiritual disintegration ensue, which, in the judgment of some, will summon the presence of the

"Eighth-Again we cannot detach ourselves from existing social conditions. These must be corrected as far as they are wrong. Sociology is becoming an earnest None of us have got beyond initial principles, and see not clearly how to apply even these to existing problems and make them a controlling, uplifting force. Social ethics, social economics, social affinities, questions of race, color, municipal rule, international affiliations, capital and labor, trusts and combinations, legitimate competition and production, relacorrelated subjects perplex minds the most astute and threaten the foundations of civic life. Great wealth is in the hands of a few. Many lack the necessities of existence. In Great Britain a quarter of a million of its people hold more property than the remaining forty millions combine and like conditions exist among ourselves. They are a menace to the public peace and awaken widespread alarm

Solving the Problems.

"Upon the shore of the Red sea we are confronted with these problems. We are consciously insufficient, largely helpless. and sorely perplexed. The solution of these problems somewhere exists, else human history will prove a stupendous failure. What is it? Negatively,

"First-It is not intellectual culture. This is important, even imperative. Yet knowledge may only increase the power to do evil. Brilliant men are often basilisks and attract only to destroy. Literary gifts may stimulate vice and give infamy renown. The French Revolution originated when scholarship was on the summit and learning was flowing down the common walks

meet the necessities of our times. It also has its sphere. It may advance secular interests, provide for physical needs, establish better homes, make independent, self-respecting and useful citizens. But industrial education cannot cure insubordination, arrest viciousness, or terminate crime.

"Third-Civil law is inadequate. It may restrain, but cannot regenerate. It may be a projhytlactic, it is not a remedy. Wholesome law must be the expression of popular sentiment, and be supported by it, or else it is a pillar of salt, or a rope of sand. "Fourth-Psychology may claim to have the secret of society, and biology may vie with altruism in its endeavor to cure all sorts of ills, but our hope rests on none of these. We believe with John Stewart Mill that only a power external to man and infinitely above him can give to the indi-

"The agency by which this is to be accomplished is the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. The reasons are obvious: "First-The gospel deals with the springs of all action. The world's philosophies and all civil legislation are occupied with overt restrain; they never conquer. But the gospel energized by the Holy Ghost, works within, destroys the love of sin, substitutes inward grace, and thus corrects the outward conduct; for out of the heart are the issues of life and death. The solemn, imperative, 'Ye must be born again,' will live until

time shall end. "Second-The gospel addresses itself to the individual soul. Society is not regenerated in a mass. One by one we are rescued from sin. Whatever does not contemplate this fact will fail. The gospel begins with the unit and extending its influences leavens the whole lump. Thus it proposes to correct moral evil, to advance the public good, and solve, as it certainly will, all the problems that shall arise as the ages go on. "Third-Human experience declares the same. The world's religions have lacked the interpretation and vitality of a faultless The mightiest intellects have admitted their impotency to conquer sin and liberate the race from its woe. The great Justin Martyr, who represents a countless multitude, experienced the dawning of an uplifting life only when he turned away from all products of mere human intelligence, and met the personal Christ on the

beach of Aegean sea. SAVING POWER OF THE GOSPEL. "Fourth-All history declares the saving power of the gospel. The witnesses are found at the Five Points and along the Water streets of our great cities, in Hawaii, in Madagascar, among the Lacs and wherever the cross has been lifted. It was this that exalted the Anglo-Saxon race above the Latins; that converted savages into saints; that put out the fires of Druid altars and erected peaceful sanctuaries amid primeval woods; that banished Wodon and Thor and gave supremacy to Jesus Christ. There is not an instance in all history of a nation elevated. enfranchised, saved without the gospel of Christ, and this only can penetrate beneficent government. Believing this, Christian nations hold in one hand the world's scepter and with the other cling to the cross. Only when we link our being to the universal throne can we live in harmony with our destiny, solve the problems of existence and advance human history toward that

"'One far-off divine event To which the whole creation moves.' "Thus it is shown that the gospel is the world's only hope, and when its principles are accepted the personal and social enigmas which now perplex us will be solved.

"First-This gospel must be preached in of the Holy Ghost. This includes the great | mob of white men near Cushtusha. Hinson fact of sin, its eternal consequences and was employed on the farm of Mrs. Eliza | signed to a white conference." And so on | He strongly favored the suspension of all

race. But far larger proportion belongs speculations concerning evolution, sociol-to a category widely different. The subject ogy, heredity, not discourses about physihas serious and alarming aspects of which | cal science, secular history or historic men, I need not speak. The diffusion over our but the gospel of Jesus Christ. Human entire country of this congested population | nature has not changed since the fall nor is suggested by some. Deportation to re- the gospel since the first promise. Saving gions below the Amazon, or to Central | truth is as immutable as the law of grav-Africa, has been proposed by others. Both | ity which set the worlds in their orbits at propositions are impracticable. Besides, the | the first and has maintained until now the negro is his own master, and if we could harmony of the spheres. Gymnasia, lisend him he would not go. Under law, he is | braries, concerts and entertainments may entitled to all the privileges and rights we have their place in the outer courts of the claim for ourselves. Moreover, this people | church, but are not essential to its sucwere not brought here with their consent, | cess. That minister impairs his usefulness but by the iniquitous slave trade, which who seeks to draw attendance by making Virginia and the Carolinas resisted in vain; the organ loft the prominent feature in the now they purpose to stay. A stupendous Sabbath service, or anthems a greater atenigma confronts us. Patriotism, philan- traction than the sermon, or the classical thropy and piety demand action and raise | solo than the penitential prayer. Even the the anxious question, 'What shall be done?' | world turns away from a ministry which "Fifth-There is a philosophy so called, a is more intent on drawing a crowd than seemingly misguided reaction from mater- on saving souls. It has little respect for alism. It denies a personal God, an in- the preacher who does not adhere to his carnate Christ, a Savior from sin. It is commission, and in place of discussions largely a revival of ancient gnosticism; a | which are Christless the thoughtful prefer twin sister of pantheism; a spawn of un- the open fields which give at least some benef; one of the greatest delusions intelli- intimation of Him who hath made everygence ever accepted; the worst system of thing beautiful in His time. Then, too the church at large must maintain and and duty. This philosophy denies the ex- publish the truth. 'Ye are my witnesses, istence of matter; insists that we leave no | said the Lord. Moving rapidly toward the bodies; that there is no solid ground under | shore line of the twentieth century, we need everywhere the uplifted cross, a revival of faith, unswerving devotion to the doctrines of grace, the moral courage of Martin Luther at the Diet of Worms. THE IDEAL CHRISTIAN LIFE.

"Second-God also bids us advance in personal holiness. We are to forget the things which are behind. Christ has ordained us that we should bring forth fruit and that our fruit should remain. In our devotion to the world, its pursuits and pleasures, enticed by the possibilities of wealth and the attractions of place and power, or occupied with the mere machinness, would sit in ashes on the circle of ery of evangelization, we have not taken time to be holy. We need to deal honestly with ourselves, our consciences and God. It is not thinking and talking about holiness that is required, but the being holy. This is the Red sea, which casts up mire | Our lives must be illustrations of the truth carrying the gleam of nearing glory. Through such lives Jesus will conquer the In higher grades of life, in schools of learn- world and make it an integral part of ing, in popular literature and in a few | heaven. This ideal life involves Christian sacrifice for the Master's sake. Meditative piety simply is not the measure of our its work. It threatens the foundations of obligation. Solitary prayer should open its public morality and of all saving truth. doors on the world's here and afar. Read-It seeks to account for religious phenom- ing chapters in the Bible, praying in secret, feasting at the holy supper, all this ena on natural grounds. It interprets as is necessary and helpful, but it is not fables, allegory, or the birth of supersti- enough. We must cry unto God and then tion, much that is historic; denies the go forward. We may learn a lesson from supernatural conception of Christ, the in- the carrier pigeon which first flies upward, then outward on its errand. We must give sity of His sacrificial death. It makes hu- is our wont, that the world may be brought to Christ. The tithe should be the minicess of human evolution, the meritorious | give far more. The day is past when mere ground of everlasting life. Wherever it riches command respect. A covetous Christianity is an incongruity at which intelligence marvels. There are men and women of wealth, who realize their stewardship whose hands distribute benefactions; who on the great enterprises of the church. Their works praise them in the gates. But it is wholly unchristian to hoard wealth, to consume it on ourselves, to transmit it to the generation following, giving a pittance to Christ while we live and nothing when we die. The man of wealth belongs to the world, and like the guerdon plant should drop benedictions or all the circling air. He is a steward, and God says: 'Occupy till I come.

"Third-Concentration of force is quired by the exigencies of our age. The existence of denominations is not to be condemned. They may conserve truth. The church when an organic unit became corrupt. When the great reformation led the exodus from Rome, Protestantism resolved itself into different organisms. The hand of God was in it. But divisions are too many. Force is too widely distributed. The light falls obliquely. Churches of the same faith and polity should be united. Let us maintain this conviction in the face of every difficulty and discouragement, and go forward in hope. Let us hearken to the command of our captain sounding out over the world's battlegrounds, the serried ranks of unbelief drawing near: 'Soldiers of the cross, close up your ranks and march on.' THE SOUTHLAND.

"Brethren, let us begin with the nearest home, or if he prove more magnanimous him. We revere and tenderly cherish the memory of noble men in the southland who, having served their Master with conspicuous success, have gone to their reward: the Thornwells, Grardeaus, Hoges and Adgers, and others of like spirit. Why should not we who remain, moved by the mind of Christ, seek to restore the unity of happy, never-to-be-forgotten days? We need our Southren brethren, and they need us. Our form of government is the same. Our modes of worship are the same. Our traditions blend. We adopt the identical symbols of faith and our devotion to the doctrines of grace never wanes. We stood side by side in the war of humanity before Santiago, and together stormed the castles of Manila, and have vied with each other in our loyalty to our national flag. Why not unite our forces in the interests of the church of God, and flinging out the banner of the cross, claim for King Immanuel the land of our love? * * *

"Brethren, commissioned by the eigning Christ to bring a lest world to Him, let us go forward. Refusing all compromise with the world and sin, let our consecration to Him be complete. May we never yield to sloth, lukewarmness, doubt or disbelief, and when to advance seems to everlasting strength, and go forward. Then our world, now marred by sin. beyond life's tempestuous sea we shall be hold it from the battlements of heaven. joyfully awaiting the glad coronation day, when the church on earth shall join the church in heaven, and enemies conquered acts and not with their sources. They may faith triumphant, Jordan passed, we shall abide in the land of the King, and reign with Him forever and ever. Hallelujah! Amen. !

Cumberland Presbyterians. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 16.-The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly will convene in this city to-morrow morning, remaining in session about one week. Three hundred commissioners are expected, representing 126 presbyteries. come before the assembly will be the twentieth century million dollar endowment for church colleges and the twentieth century Sunday-school movement by which it is proposed to add 50,000 pupils to the Sunday schools of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church the next year.

HE CARICATURED WILHELM.

Arrival of Dr. Trogan, Who Spent Six Months in Prison for Lese Majesty.

NEW YORK, May 16 .- Among the passenhan Lloyd steamer Grosser Kurfurst from Bremen was Dr. Johannes Trojan, editor of the Germany comic-satiric weekly Kladderadatsch. Two years ago Dr. Trojan was confined six months at Weichselmuede fortress for lese majesty, committed in having allowed to be published in his paper a cartoon showing Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Caesar and other famous heathen field marshals in a state of great hilarity over the assertion of Emperor Wilextensive trip through the United States.

Shot by a Postmaster. CINCINNATI, O., May 16 .- A special dispatch to the Times Star from Warren, O., to break into the office early this morning and shot him in the abdomen, perhaps fatally. The man refuses to disclose his iden-He is about twenty-three years of age.

Mississippi Negro Lynched.

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 16 .- Parties arof whom as ministers of the Word and educators have demonstrated the intellectual and schelarly possibilities of their

THREE FRUITLESS BALLOTS BY THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Dr. J. F. Berry in the Lead, but Lacks Many Votes of the Necessary Two-Thirds.

ON LIQUOR QUESTION

RESENT PROPOSED CENSURE.

Will Protest in Open Convention Against Adoption of the Prohibitionist Majority Report.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, May 16.-Three ballots have been taken by the Methodist Conference in an effort to elect one of the general superintendents (bishops) provided for in the report of the committee on episcopacy, but without result. Dr. Berry leads, but still lacks many votes of the necessary two-thirds. Predictions were made tonight that from four to six more ballots would be necessary.

The report of the committee on temperance is likely to involve the conference in a warm political discussion, the friends of President McKinley having resolved to oppose the committee's strictures. The fight will begin when the report comes up for discussion, and an effort will be made to scalp some of the political Prohibitionists, of whom there are a number in the con-

An interesting and somewhat pathetic incident, during the debate on the report of committee on episcopacy yesterday, was the appearance of Mathew R. Simpson, a son of the late Bishop Simpson, a lay delegate from the Philadelphia Conference. He is about fifty years old, and in personal appearance somewhat resembling his distinguished father, his voice at times strikingly resembling his father's. His speech was in favor of the larger number. basing his argument upon the amount of work required of a bishop, not observable by the public, as he had known it in his father's official life. His reference to his father was tender and respectful, yet in no degree in bad taste. An aftermath of the continued prodding

of the bishops for their side engagements

appeared in Tuesday's Chicago Journal. It appears among the General Conference items in all due gravity, as if it were true, whereat it must be a joke. It says that Bishop McCabe, the greatest sinner of the board as a lecturer, has prepared a series of resolutions, which he is to have introduced in a day or two; the first is recommend the sale and abandonment of the American University, so that Bishop Hurst can devote all his time to the duties of his office as a bishop. The second to recommend that the church abandons the Denver University so that Bishop Warren can be released from caring for it that he may give his whole time to the duties of his episcopal office, and thirdly, that Bishop Fitzgerald be requested to resign the presidency of the Ocean Grove Campmeeting Association. Of course it is joke and a very cruel one at that. Bishop McCabe would rather suggest that if these enterprises cannot live without the personal attention of these bishops, would rather recommend the bishops to resign their episcopal office, that others might be elected to do episcopal work. There is no necessity for abandoning either of the enterprises. Whether the labors of either bishop, in behalf of his specialty, would be profitable if not done by a bishop need not enter into the question. Besides nothing is said about the unfrocking of the "bright side of Libby prison" or of the "Great Lincoln," Are they to be aban-

doned, too? LIFE TENURE. A more serious fact is developed. The that has yet been proposed is the abandonoffice, and it is likely to assume large proportions before it is disposed of by the final invite defeat, let us rely on God, in whom is | nahan, who is serving his twelfth successive term in a General Conference, is sendshall our cry, winged by faith, ascend on ing to every delegate in circular form high, and Pentecost, long delayed, shall through the postoffice a copy of editorials come. Nations shall be born in a day, and | written by Bishop Merrill when he was ed- day was devoted to the matter, and it is come God's own fair world again. If that 1871, and a candidate for the episcopacy. consummation do not come in our day, then | The veteran's apology for this unusual course is that he wants to be heard on the question, but it is difficult to obtain recognition by the chair, and as the editorials express his sentiments exactly, he adopts them as his speech. He had used them in his book. "The Era of Frauds," published four or five years ago, detailing his experience in the book agency from 1868 to 1872. These editorials refer to the question as one of vital importance, and say that the life tenure of a bishop is out of harmony with our theory as to orders, and that two orders and three ordinates were not consistent, and that for this reason, with others, he, the bishop, is opposed to the life tenure He is opposed also because it creates caste between preachers where it ought not to exist. He, the bishop, favors electing for a specific time, giving preference to four years, and he favors the superannuation of a worn-out bishop in the conference from which he was elected to the episcopal office, that he may fare in his old age just as his brothers do who never were bishops. Dr. Lannahan says the bishop was elected to his office on this platform, and that conditions now make the scheme of Editor Merrill as imperative as it was then.

This is a rare method of making a speech on any pending question, though "the liberty to print" is often granted in deliberative bodies, but in ordinary cases the printed speech is for home consumption and not for immediate use in the pending discussion. It may be of more service in this case than it now promises to be. Speaking of the influence of the laity in the General Conference, Judge Murray, of Pennsylvania, says that a great many of them are so profoundly grateful to preachers for generously granting them he right to sit in the General Conference that they seem more anxious to vote on all questions just as the preachers do than to do their own thinking. He was profoundly disgusted with the course the laymen's

meeting took last Saturday night. A MEAN THING. Some conscienceless wag, and as likely as any way a preacher, did a mean thing Tuesday afternoon. Although the rules liam that only good Christians could be most peremptorily forbid the disclosing of good soldiers. Dr. Trojan will make an the vote until it is announced in the conference, he, the wag, started the rumor that Dr. Bowen, the colored candidate for bishop, had been elected on the first ballot. This started all kinds of comments in the says that Postmaster Payne, colored, at | hotels. One would say, "I told you so. De Forest discovered a young man trying | That speech of Dr. Leonard in the discussion did the work." Another, "Well, well! Do you imagine he will ever preside over white conference?" Another, "He is a talented and cultured gentleman, and I'll welcome him to our conference at any time." Another, "But how can we? Is he really fit for such a station?" Another. "That will make necessary the assignment riving here to-night bring the news of the of bishops to special fields, to nationalipurity and entirety and in the power lynching of a negro, Samuel Hinson, by a | ties and races, so that he can serve the colored conference, and need not be as-

lers began to drop in when it was dis-3 o'clock, while the tellers did not get this commotion had been over a fake.

But later on, just about as the congregation began to pour into the Auditorum to the anniversary of the Epworth League, amended, which provides for a suspension THE SENATE COMMITTEE OPPOSES joker No. 2 got in his work by starting the | of the publication unless the committee for "reliable information" that Dr. Buckley was the man. The comments were quite dif- its operation in hand, execute a bond guarferent. "But he'll not accept," one would anteeing the book concern from further say. "Don't you believe it," another; but | loss. the prevailing word was, "But how can we run the General Conference with him The anniversary of the Epworth League success of the conference, if size of audi-

ence and enthusiasm count. T. A. G. PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

FRIENDS OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY The Liquor Question to Be Fought Out on the Floor.

> CHICAGO, May 16 .- The friends of President McKinley in the temperance committee of the conference, who made a losing fight against the adoption of the leading paragraphs in the report which criticise the President and censure him for his acceptance of the Griggs decision in the anti-canteen law, will take the fight to the floor of the conference in the form of a minority report, substituting other paragraphs for the objectionable sentiments. Dr. J. E. Price, of the New York Conference, who submitted a minority report from the subcommittee, will present the matter to the conference to-morrow. It will be signed by over a score of the members of the committee and it is said by its champions will have strong support in the conference.

The majority report of the subcommittee on all matters before it, including the criticism of the President, was adopted by the general committee to-day after a long fight on several paragraphs which referred to the attitude of the church on the license question. The report indorses total abstinence on the part of the members and ministers of the church and fraternity with other societies and organizations in the cause of temperance. In regard to the liquor traffic it indorsed the sentiment of the episcopal address that "it can never be legalized without sin," and declared that licensing it legalizes it.

In contrast to the condemnation of the President on the anti-canteen matter was a eulogy to Secretary Long by banishing liquor from the American naval ships and

Among the recommendations made by the report is the following: Ministers and come nor remain members of social clubs which keep a bar or provide intoxicating liquors for the use of their members and

Delegate William O. O'Dell, of the Orecon Conference, introduced a substitute report to the effect that the energies of the church should be bent only to the salvation of souls. It was voted down.

Two additional missionary bishops, with authority equal to those already in the field, will be elected by the General Conference to assist Bishop Thoburn in southern Asia if the recommendation of the ommittee on episcopacy is adopted. The report of the committee will be presented to the conference to-morrow by Dr. T. B. Neely. Dr. J. M. Buckley, chairman of the committee, objects to that provision of the recommendation which makes all the missionary bishops co-ordinate in authority on constitutional grounds and gave notice that he would present a minority report.

WALDEN ANSWERS CHARGES. Bishop Walden appeared before the committee on episcopacy to answer charges brought by the Wisconsin Conference that he had exceeded his authority two years ago when he denied preachers the right to submit a petition in favor of a candidate. A majority of the ministers of the Milwaukee district signed a petition asking the appointment of Dr. J. S. Lee as presiding torily to receive the petition and later appointed another man to the position. This aroused the anger of the ministers, and they preferred charges against Bishop Walden in the General Conference. Dr. George H. Trever presented the case of the ministers to the committee. He declared that Bishop Walden had violated all precedents and grossly insulted them by denying them the right to petition. In defense of his action Bishop Walden called attention to the fact that there is nothing in the law of the church which grants ministers the right to petition. After considerable disspecial committee composed of J. C. W. Coxe, T. H. Murray, Dr. T. B. Neely, L. M. Shaw and Dr. S. F. Whitlock. A memorial authorizing bishops to unite churches at annual conferences so as to preserve the property rights involved in the transfer was recommended to the General Conference for passage.

At least another session will be required by the committee on the state of the church before it can agree on a report on the question of raising the ban on amusements as prayed for and against by numerous memorials. The entire session toexpected the final vote will be taken on Friday. It is also expected from the tone of the debate in the committee that the vote will favor the removal of the prohibitory ban on at least some amusements now discountenanced.

The General Conference took two more ballots to-day for the selection of two additional members of the board of general superintendents. Yesterday's ballot and the first one to-day resulted in no choice, none of the candidates receiving the necessary two-thirds vote of the conference. The result of the third ballot will be announced to-morrow. Dr. J. W. Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald, and Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of New York, showed the greatest strength on the second ballot, J. W. E. Bowen, of Gammon Theological Seminary, the colored candidate, showing considerable falling off in his vote. The only surprise developed was in the small vote of some of the most prominent candidates.

The result of yesterday's ballot for bishop was as follows: Joseph Berry, 213; J. W. E. Bowen (colored), 211; J. W. Hamilton, 183; David H. Moore, 130; H. J. Spellmeyer, 57; Thomas B. Neely, 53; Charles J. Little, 40; W. V. Kelly, 77; A. J. Palmer, 47; H. A. Butts, 3s. Over thirty other Methodist divines received from two to twenty votes.

POLICEMEN DENOUNCED. At the conclusion of the reading of the report of the first ballot consideration of the report of the committee on the state of the chruch was taken, but discussion of organic law was interrupted when, on a question of privilege, an indignant minister denounced the police for refusing him admission to the conference without his ticket. After a warm discussion a resolution was passed that the police remain at the doors. During the discussion it was charged that delegates had given away their tickets of admission to friends. Judge Oliver Horton, of Chicago, created considerable excitement by denouncing delegates and bishops for crowding the auditorium with relatives and friends. Dr. A. B. Leonard declared that the policemen at the doors were "two thirds full of lager beer," but was greeted with a storm of cries of "sit down," and finally gave way.

taking of the ballot for general superintendents. After the morning recess the conference listened to short farewell addresses by Dr. Thomas Allen, fraternal delegate from the Wesleyan Conference: Dr. James Robertson, fraternal delegate of whom returned home to-day. Bishop Goodsell responded to the speeches of the visitors, who were warmly greeted. Report No. 2 of the book committee, invelving the further existence of the Northern Christian Advocate, was then taken up During the discussion Frank A. Arter, of Northern Christian Advocate had fallen behind over \$15,000 during the last quadrennium and that the total expense to the concern of losing Methodist pr tions for that period amounted to \$108,000.

Considerable time was consumed in the

mission under the direction of the New covered with the rumor was lauched about | York agent of the book concern. Governor Shaw, of Iowa, closed the debate with an through the count till after 5, and all argument in support of the committee report. After several amendments and substitutes had been disposed of the conference adopted the committee report as the various Eastern conferences, which has

The result of the second ballot was then read. It follows: J. F. Berry, 312; J. in the chair and not on the platform?" It | Hamilton, 207; J. W. Bowen, 196; D. H. was some relief that he cannot be con- Moore, 168; W. V. Kelly, 193; H. Spell-scecrated for a week, and by that time meyer, 73; T. B. Neely, 42; C. J. Little, 39; the business of the conference will be so J. W. Bashford, 37; A. J. Palmer, 33; F. M. far advanced that it can be finished with- Eristol, 13. Other candidates received from two to twelve votes. At the conclusion of the reading a third ballot was taken and Tuesday night was by far the greatest then the conference adjourned for the day. The result of the third ballot will be announced to-morrow morning. It will, it is said, show a gain of upwards of forty votes for Dr. J. F. Berry, and a corresponding loss to Dr. Bowen, the colored candidate Many of the leaders declare it will take at least six more ballots for any of the candidates to secure the requisite two-thirds vote and that the balloting for bishop may consume a week's time.

> Will Elect Five New Bishops. COLUMBUS, O., May 16.-The report of the committee on episcopacy was the leading feature at to-day's session of the A. M. E. General Conference, and it evoked

the liveliest discussion of the conference. The majority report provided for the election of five additional bishops, set May 17 for the election, and struck out the rule in sented its written report on the Nicaragua the Discipline prohibiting ministers from wearing robes. The minority report pro-vided for four additional bishops. After the matter had been debated at length the bers of the committee appointed to invesmajority report was adopted by a vote of tigate the various routes, for an inter-

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS HEARS ABOUT AGRICULTURE.

The Secretary Tells It What His Department Is Doing-Other Matters Before the Convention.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 16.-The Southern industrial convention in a body devoted the forenoon to-day to an inspection of Chattanooga textile, wood, iron and clay manufactories. The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and the Hon. Cyrus Kehr, of Knoxville, delivered an address, making suggestions for improvement on educational systems in the South.

R. V. Taylor, of Mobile, Ala., read a paper on "The Export Trade of the South. He said: "The first shipment of Alabama iron ever made to Europe was forwarded via the port of Mobile in 1893, from the city of Birmingham, and since that time Mobile has grown to be the largest iron exporting | If this hydrographic work is to be prosecenter in the United States and the third

Dr. W. P. Wilson, of the Philadelphia Museum, addressed the convention on the "Aim and Worth of the Museum." The adthe convention, and at the conclusion the in the question of the practicability of the convention adopted a resolution offered by Secretary Thompson indorsing the work, aims and methods of the musuem

At the night session the convention listened to an address by the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wilson, who discussed the the expanding industries of the South. Among other things he said: "The inspection of live stock and its products is now five States. Inspection has been established at one abattoir where horses are slaughtered and the flesh prepared for exporta-The regular inspection of horses exported to foreign countries has been estabfrom foreign countries into the United

"Experiments with grasses and forage the kind of grasses suitable for their respective districts. After these preliminary facts are determined, promising varieties can be adopted without further serious expenditure of time and money. Many of the vast cattle ranches of the West have cussion the subject was referred to a been practically destroyed by overstocking and mismanagement, and it has become a grasses with which to reseed them. "An investigation of the trees of arid regions in foreign countries has been begun determine such species as will be suitable for the plains and arid regions of the

United States. Explorers of the department throughout the world are seeking for such species of trees as may be suitable for the several localities of the United States. The activities of the Division of Forestry have been transferred from the office to the forests. Practical forestry on a large is said at the War Department that scale has been introduced among lumbermen, a beginning of effective co-operation with tree planters over a considerable portion of the country has been made, and experts in lumbering, tree planting, etc., have been brought into the division. Over two million acres of land in thirty-four States have been offered to the forestry for experimentation, and work is being done on the

public reserves of the United States. "Our new relations to our island posses sions bring up new problems regarding tropical agriculture. Careful inquiry will be made into profitable agriculture in these islands so that the people may be instructed regarding the cultivation of the most profitable crops, such as vanila, coffee, india rubber, etc., so that the people of those islands may be taught the sciences that relate to the productions most profitable to them and the United States may purchase from those people to as great an extent as possible the \$200,000,000 worth of tropical products annually imported.

"A thorough reorganization of the Division of Statistics, the stopping of the premature publication of the figures regarding monthly crop reports, the extension and improvement of our resources of information regarding the staple crops, and the transmission of the reports of State statistical agents by telegraph, have made the work of the Division of Statistics much more valuable to the producers of the State than heretofore.

"Under the present administration work of the office of experiment stations has more than doubled. This is due in part to the development of old enterprises and in part to the establishment of new ones. The keynote of the present policy is cooperation. Through the department and the experiment station thousands of practical experiments are now annually carried on in co-operation with farmers in all sections of the Union.'

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

About Three Hundred Attending the Annual Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., May 16 .- The Fortyfirst annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers convened to-day. There were over two hundred present last night and about three hundred today. After the report and other business and the annual address by President from the Irish Methodist Conference, both | Charles H. Morgan, of Worcester, Mass., papers were read by George I. Rockwood on "The Value of Horse Power;" by H. T. Yaryan on "Hot Water Heating from a Central Station;" by W. S. Aldrich on "Systems of Efficiency of Electric Transmission the East Ohio Conference, stated that the | in Factories and Mills," and by J. J. Guest on "Design of Speed Cones." There were general discussions after the papers were read. This afternoon the members had a steamer chartered for an excursion on the Ohio river. To-morrow afternoon the members inspect mechanical works in this city.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

Mr. Morgan, in Behalf of Fellow-Members, Objects to Paying for Work Done by Frenchmen.

DIFFERENCE OF FORTY-SEVEN MIL-

LIONS IN ITS FAVOR.

Suit Against Naval Officers for an Alleged Infringement of an Armstrong-Whitworth Patent.

WASHINGTON, May 16.-The Senate committee on interoceanic canals to-day, through its chairman, Senator Morgan, precanal bill. The report includes the statements of Admiral Walker and other memoceanic canal, and also the conclusions of the committee with reference to both the Nicaragua and the Panama routes. The committee takes strong position against the proposition to build the canal via the Panama route, paying for the work already done by the French. The declaration is made that the Panama Company is practically without assets except those included in the Panama Railway. "They say," says the report, "they have assets that a committee of experts has valued at \$90,000,000. They make no offer or suggestion as to what they would take for it. The lowest sum at which they estimate the cost of completing their canal is \$95,000,000. So that on the basis of \$185,000,000 for the completed canal on the plan of three levels, if that plan is adopted, against \$138,000,000, which is placed on the Nicaragua canal. The difference is \$47,000,000 in favor of Nicaragua."

The committee takes position against holding the pending bill unless the Walker commission can report, saying: "All the commission's field work is done, and all their working parties have returned to the United States except a party of hydrographers left there to ascertain the rainfall and the fluctuations of the Chagres river. cuted hereafter as long and as thoroughly as it has been heretofore it will be a half century before we can determine the practicability of the Panama canal so far as it depends on the rainfall and the fluctuations

of the Chagres river. "It is evident that the report to be made by these hydrographers is not a vital factor canal. Our engineers have come to no conclusion on the point of difficulty, and have relegated the decision of the whole matter to the French engineers to be determined by further experiments. When these engineers are in possession of all the facts that are known and are not able to determine the level at which the canal shall be built, if we wait until they have settled this vital point, we put ourselves at their mercy, and can only provide for the wants they have decided what is the best for their own interests. Congress owes a higher duty than this to the American peo

On the general question of the construction of the canal the committee takes the osition that whatever canal is constructed. ts ownership must be American and that delay may be fatal to the success of the enterprise. It is argued by the committee that delay in construction cannot possibly advance the settlement of any question as examination of horses which are imported to the canal after its completion. The committee therefore announce their conclusion to be that Congress should provide means and authority for constructing a canal by the Nicaragua route and leave it to the prosecuted President to deal with any question of a diplomatic sort that may be raised by other nations in the progress of the work. After that | the bill becomes a law it is declared to be our first duty to agree with Nicaragua as to terms, leaving to the future all dealings with other powers as to the privileges they shall enjoy in the canal.

In anticipation of the passage of the army reorganization bill, the War Department is being flooded with applications for serious question as to what are the best appointments to the additional cadetships created by the act. Provision is made in the bill for a hundred cadets, in addition to the present strength of the cadet corps It is not specifically stated in the bill that nominations for these places are to be made by senators, but the War Department will proceed on the theory that such is the intent of the bill. Each senator will not be entitled to appoint a cadet annually, but only to make a nomination whenever there shall be a vacancy within his control. It pass immediately, to arrange for the reception of the additional cadets during the present academic year. The best that can be done is to allow them to appear at the

September examinations. A case of considerable importance will come up in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Friday, when there will be a hearing in the suit brought by the Sir William G. Armstrong-Whitworth Company, England, against certain naval officers who are charged with unlawfully using gun bearings for which the complainants claim to have obtained an exclusive patent. The officers named are Admiral O'Neil, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton and Alexander H. McCormick. Suit is brought against these officers as individuals as it would not be possible in this case to bring action against the United States government. The claim of the English company is that they secured as assignee of Ralph T. Brackston, the inventor, the sole right to a certain trunnion bearing for ordnance They say patents were obtained in both England and the United States, and that the Navy Department has been unlawfully infringing upon their rights to their great financial detriment. Damages to the extent of \$10,000 are asked for, together with the costs of the suit.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to Washington this afternoon from their Western trip. The depot was deserted when the Dewey special pulled in during the hottest hour of the day. A carriage was waiting and the admiral and Mrs. Dewey, after making some visits in the city, drove at once to Beauvoir, their summer home. The party had accumulated a quantity of souvenirs during the trip. All the members of the party were sunburned, the admiral being as brown as on his return from Manila. He seemed livelier and more energetic than usual, evidently being much pleased with his trip. His only express of opinion on the subject was that it had

been very enjoyable. Germany's commerce with the world in all commodities, except the precious metals, amounted last year to \$2,186,744,000, according to a report to the State Department from acting Consul J. F. Monaghan at Chemnitz. Her imports the same year amounted to \$1,236,886,000; exports, \$949,858,-000. The most pronounced decrease in imports in the last few years has been in wheat and rye on account of the gain in home production. The importation of American corn (maize) has shown a decided increase, advancing from \$20,320,000 worth in 1879, to \$31,654,000 last year. The figures show German trade as generally increasing annually. Some lines of trade, however, have suffered a set back, sugar exports having fallen from \$54,502,000 in 1897 to \$45,695,000 in 1899. This decrease is said to be due to the lessened demand from

the United States. To-day's statement of the treasury 'alances in the general fund, exclusive of the 150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of